Bite-size facts and quotes from the Global Report

In 2016 Ban Ki-moon concluded that “If the world is to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, we need a quantum leap in women’s economic empowerment.” (p. 7)

This is a call to action for further support in order to catalyze women empowerment through enterprise development. (p. 7)

Economies lose out when half of its society cannot realize its full potential. (p. 10)

Poverty cannot be overcome until all people have equal rights and opportunities. Women’s economic empowerment is seen as the core contributing factor for achieving equality between men and women. (p. 10)

By advancing gender equality, US$12 trillion would be added to the global economy by 2025 (McKinsey Global Institute 2015).

Women typically invest a higher proportion of their earnings in their families and communities than men (UNDP 2015). If female farmers in developing countries had equal access to productive resources, yield could increase by 20 to 30%. (p. 12)

Women work two-thirds of the world’s working hours, but earn less than half of the world’s income. Women do at least twice as much unpaid work as men (UN Women 2015, UNESCO 2015, UNHLP 2016). (p. 12)

Entrepreneurship represents a large portion of women’s paid work, and it’s estimated that the majority of the 1 billion women that will enter the workforce by 2020 will do so through entrepreneurial work. (p. 17)

Across the developing world, women own approximately 8 to 10 million small and medium-sized enterprises, accounting for 31-38% of all small and medium-sized enterprises in emerging markets. (p. 17)

All women participating in CARE’s project in Burundi have increased their income. The average rate of increase in income is 202,8%; the lowest being 104% and the highest is 401%. (p. 30)